FAILURE OF EUROPEAN ATTEMPTS

A New Field Opened for Meteorological Inquiry.

FULFILMENT OF PREDICTIONS

[From the Revue Scientifique, April 28.] Between the middle of February and the last days of March the transatlantic telegraph cable has transmitted at seven different times messages sent by the meteorological service of the NEW YORK HERALD, announcing that atmospheric disturbances were about to cross the Atlantic in a direction from southwest to portheast. The American meteorologists further indicated the number of days that each tempest would take to traverse the ocean. Six times out of the seven the warnings of the American journal appear to us to have been verified, as we have stated in the meteorological bulletin which we publish daily in Le Temps. Furthermore, the New YORE HERALD having ceased for eleven days to send any warnings of the approach of new storms, the English and French coasts during the lapse of that time coming from the ocean. The negative proof in this case appears to be as valuable as the positive one in estimating the value of the predictions.

M. Le Verrier, to whom these facts have been repre-

sented by the special correspondent of the HERALD, has declared that he learns of them with the livelies satisfaction. He has directed M. Moureau, one of the for him a detailed report on the presumptive course of the storms signailed. He has at the same time declared that the editors of the HERALD can count on his earnest co-operation in the work which they have undertaken. He has added that he will embody in the "Atlas of the General Movements of the Atmosphere" the maps and papers which they will send him explaining the principies on which the predictions are based, and judge of the degree of exactness with which the said predictions will be confirmed by future meteorological

AN EFFORT WITHOUT A SYSTEM. The greater number of storms come from the west, and as it is found that the station at Valentia is almost always the first reached, the importance of the foreknowledge of the departure has long since struck points of view, therefore, the idea put in practice by the HERALD cannot be regarded as entirely novel. in fact, there have been for some years negotiations with England with a view of utilizing the Atlantic cable for the daily transmission of metercological messages from Heart's Content, on the other end of the line. This special service has lasted over six months. Unfortu-nately the usea, which occurred to the Herald only a few months ago, of utilizing in the calculation of the course of storms on the North At-lantic the whole of the meteorological observations made on the American Continent, did not present itself to the Anglo-French meteorologists. They lim-ited themselves, awkwardly enough it must be said, to sending local observations.

itself to the Anglo-French meteorologists. They limited themselves, awkwardly enough it must be said, to sending local observations.

The European meteorological service had only one station on the other side of the Atlantic, but it has not changed or amended its methods. There was not, strictly speaking, any connection between the European and American meteorology.

In itse manner, the international service receives meteorological telegrams from Aiglers, and has, consequently, one foot on the south coast of the Mediterranean. But the work of the Aigerine service, collected under a special system, is not sent to the metropoins. Africa is still isolated from Europe, notwithstanding the poasession of this particular station.

THE COURSE OF NORTH ATLANTIC STORMS.

Experience proved that the greater number of storms signalled from Newfoundiand disappeared toward the north in crossing the ocean, the vast majority not reaching our coasts. In place of securing an organization which would not have had the objectionable feature of being too restricted, it was regarded as useless and the English government has sondemned it definitely, even to this day. The same principles were applied to the study of the results of observations of storms at the station in the Azores, on the establishment of which high hopes were casted. It was found that only forty percent of the atmospheric disturbances signified from that station reached dur European coasts Fae British government drew from that circumstance the erroneous conclusion that it was impossible to derive any beneal from these notifications, and useless to employ the cable. The idea did not strike the English meteorologists of comparing the notifications received from Valentia with those received from the Azores, and that new station was suppressed, as that in Newfoundland had been. Neither of these mistakes can be attributed to France, who by her geographical and sective any beneal from the telegrams of the fixe and such control of the such as the control of the such as the c

sectrical situation appears to be intended to play a subordinate part under the circumstances. The cedar given to the telegrams of the HERALD should forcibly direct the attention of the correspondents of the Agricultural Service on the necessity of reconsidering a decision so regretable. In fact the telegrams sent from New York can now be checked by the local sent from New York can now be checked by the loc observations at Newfoundiand and the Azores. The value of these stations is singularly increased since and, thanks to the intelligent initiative of a journ that sent one of its staff in search of Livingstobe, the can be rounited to each other and to the America Continent.

can be reunited to each other and to the American Continent.

A METEOROLOGICAL QUADRILATERAL.

Since the interest which attaches to Arctic explorations has begun to be understood we are persuaded that it will not be long before the recognition of observations inade at Julianshaab, at the southern extremity of Greenland, as the magnificent crowning of the edifice of this grand occanic meteorology.

A cable connecting Julianshaab to the Orkneys and thence by the Shetland islands with the general telegraphic network would permit of following the outlines of storm areas, even when the general movements of the atmosphere curring the glisheen moving when the Observatory had endeavored to trace the course of storms in the North Atlantic, gave to this subject a series of proofs which could not be more conclusive. In the near future intercontinental meteorology can be based on a visat quadrilateral, of which we deem it important to give the following approximate geographical co-ordinates:

Longitude
(west from Paris). Latitude.

Degrees.

Qulianshaab, Greenland.

12
52
Hearts Content, Newloundland.

55
46
Azores.

30
37
37
38
38
38
39
38
39

storms is subjected to regular and stable laws it is principally in these regious that the ovidences will be appared.

The CULF STREAM.

One circumstance from which the meteorologists of the New York Heriald have drawn an ingenious base of calculation goes to increase in a noticeable degree the interest which attaches to these researches. The Gulf Stream, which obliquely traverses this district should be considered as serving as the great highway of the storms in their route across the Atlantic Ucean. Indeed the warm water which composes it cannot cool while passing to the northward without giving of clouds of vapor and logs, which cause a kind of basure to be formed in the atmospheric volume along which the cycloues can direct their fatal courses. How prodigious must be the volume of water in the occans, and, above all, the volume of air contained in the atmosphere, when we understand that this river in the sea can perform such an important part. Indeed, the demand of its waters has not occurrently at test than from 30,060,000 to 45,000,000 of cubic metres per second, or bont 10,000 times that of the Massissippi. This volume is antifer from one season to another to considerable variations, as to its volucity, geographical position and even its temperature, experiencing variations of which it is not impossible to take account in the systematic prediction of atorms. Indeed, however rapid and foreble may be the movements of the waters, they are always less so than those of the air, which depend more or less circuity upon them. The heat is supplied pethaps by submarine fires or other causes, of the nature of which we are ignorant, and does not produce the effect of merely a sudden biaze, or does not cease after a lew days. Leaving the Straits of Bahama, in 30 degments of the waters have not less than 30 degments from the season of the air of the waters have not less than 50 degrees (contigrate). A loss of only 5 degrees (contigrate) of heat. On reaching Newfoundiand they retain sometimes a temperature of 25 degree rrestrial meteorology the meteorology of the sea il be found reconnected with it by the closest bonds. The future comparison of the records of both coasts,

TERALD WEATHER SERVICE

which cannot be completed before one year, will alone give a definite demonstration of the identity of the American and European storms. But it is not necessary to wait so long for this to say that the ingenious pournalists who have given the signal for these researches have deserved well of universal science.

A Review of the System and Its Application.

We recall at this moment the meteorological circumstances which appear to sustain the Herando in a strangely significant manner. On the 14th of April they gent from America a telegram aunouncing that a storm would arrive on the European coasts on the 21st or 23d. On the next day, the 15th, a storm commenced from the east and northeast which attained an unusual force. The ports of Scarborough and Yarmouth alone have lost forty-four fishing boats with 250 seamen.

mouth alone have lost forty-four fishing boats with 250 seamen.

On the 19th the storm begins to calm down and the wind to gradually decrease in force. During all day to the 20th the conditions are the same, the weather is magnificent, the pressure is equalized all over Europe where the barometer is everywhere high. The next day, or the 20th, the weather is magnificent while the Observatory signals a light pressure at Valentia with a rough sea although the wind was gentle, an almost infairible sign of a distant storm.

On the 21st rain begins to fall at Paris with a southerly wind, and a complete change of weather is signalized by the Meteorological Bureau in England. The fullowing is an exact translation of the bulletin of the 21st inserted in the Times.

The classified is an exact translation of the oblictin of the 21st inserted in the Times.—

A considerable change h a taken place in the distribution of pressures since year-raw. The light breezes from the northerst and the increased pressures have disappeared and a rapid decrease of pressure is manifested at all our Western stations. Since meaning the change has extended to all parts of these islands, but is greatest in ance southwest. The change of weather has extended rapidly on the Continent, and the first depression coming from the ocean is followed by many others. Indeed, those that loilow are generally separated by intervals of more or less relative calm as the waves produced by throwing a stone on the tranquil surface of a sheet of water.

On the 22d and 23d the weather is bad, the tropical wind currents prevailing with had storms as much in France as in England. It is only on the 24th that the wind returns to the north. The velocity of the wind had decreased and the American storm changed to a simple depression during its turther course. But it did not change in direction and had arrived at our consts at the expected time indicated eight days in advance.

THE RUSSIAN FLEET.

The day was spent very quietly yesterday on board the flagship Svetlana and the two other vessels of the Russian fleet. The Ascold took in coal during the day, and several live cattle were taken on the decks of each of the three ships. Though there seems to be an idea cruise, the proparations being made seem to indicate that the fleet are bound on some special service. If they do return to this port, it will be in a week or ten days after their departure. The ostensible reason for their leaving is that they are going to have gun and torpede practice in the open sea, but when they are once outside of the neutral waters their orders may be made public. They have been welcome guests, and their departure, whether temporary or otherwise, will be retretted. Captain Nazinoff, commanding the Ruesian war steamer Craysser, now lying at l'hiladelphia, came on yesterday morning and was on the Swellana during the day. He called on the Admiral and then visited Captain Nowosailsky and the officers in the wardroom.

FIRE GRAND BUKSS.

Captain His Imperial Highness the Grand Duke Alexis came on store near eleven o'clock yesterday morning and spent the day and evening in the city. His Imperial Highness the Grand Duke Constantine went on shore twice during the day. cruise, the proparations being made seem to indicate

BAPTIST SUNDAY SCHOOLS.

SEVENTEENTH ANNIVERSABY OF THE SOUTHERN NEW YORK ASSOCIATION-THE ANNUAL MEET-

The seventeenth anniversary and May festival of the Baptist Sunday schools of the Southern New York Association was held yesterday afternoon. The forty-two schools met at seven different places, five in the city proper, one in Melrose and one in White Plains. It is estimated that over ten thousand children met at the several churches, there being two thousand or at the several churches, there being two thousand or unward at the Church of the Dusciples and at the Tabernacie Church, while the other Baptist churches were crowded to their utmost capacity. The puipits were handsomely decorated with banners bearing appropriate inscriptions, while the Stars and Stripes nung conspicuously among them. The respective school superintendents, and, in most instances, the pastors of the churches to which the schools are connected were present. The exercises commenced promptly at a quarter-past two o'clock, and were the same in every particular in each church. Addresses were made by the resident immisters and those invited to partike of the "goodies" provided in each of the churches and care was taken that all were served alike and none neglected.

The annual meeting of the association was held last evening in the Pilgrim Baptist Church, West Inity-third street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues. The exercises commenced at a quarter to eight o'clock, and at that time the edifice was filled. Mr. S. Constant, President of the Baptist City Mission, presided. Addresses were made by the Rev. Emory J. Hames, postor of the Washington Avenue Baptist Church, Brooktyp, and the Rev. R. B. Hull, pastor of the Tabernacle Baptist Church, Second avenue, between Erst hand the second mission church, under the direction of Rev. S. Alman. Mr. Samuel Speed presided at the organ. upward at the Church of the Disciples and at the

THE PRESBYTERIAN HOSPITAL.

The ninth annual report, just made public of the Presbyterian Hospital shows that during the year ending March 1 648 patients were treated; discharged number of free patients was 561, nearly ninety per cent of the whole number treated. The increase in the number of patients over those of the preceding year was hearly seventy per cent. This necessarily increased the cost of maintaining and operating the hospital. From March 1, 1875, to March 1, 1876, the current expenses were \$28,424. For the past year the same expenses were \$38,420, an increase of about one-fitth. The report of the Treasurer shows that the receipts from board of patients, interess upon investments, collections in churches and annual contributions have been less than the current expenses by nearly \$6,500.

SUCCESSFUL STATESMANSHIP.

Dr. J. G. Holland lectured last night at the Brick Church, corner of Thirty-seventh street and Fifth avenue, on the "Remedial Offices of Culture." The field of knowledge was so large, said the lecturer, that no human mind could cover it. The birth of a new art was hardly more surprising than the birth of a child. To-day young and old were met by the newspaper and the magazine with a demand upon their attention the magazine with a demand upon their attention which practically left them no leisure at all. In order to keep posted with the progress of society, politics, art and letters, one must read the daily record or become a nobedy. Almong true scholars the specialists were always in a large majority. Courage, endurance and will were all good, but the bayonets that thought would win the battles of the world. Rulus Choate was a great lawyer, but what distinguished him was his culture. Gladstone, Disraelt, Guizot, Thiers, were all instances of literary men who had risen to statesmanship from culture. The lecturer concluded with a general reference to home life and the necessity of culture to instil into the minds of the young the elements of refinement and future greatness.

AN EXCHANGE OF PAWNS.

Marx Levy keeps a pawabroker's shop at No. 57 Grand street, and Julius Harlan keeps one at No. 496 liudson street. Last Soptember Julius Harlan took in his pawn office two silk dresses, two velvet cloaks, two scalskin sacques and other similar property, on which he advanced about \$100. This property he was be advanced about \$100. This property he was obliged to deliver to the Property Clerk at Headquartera, as it was proven that it had been stolen. Levy recovered he goods in question on an order from Judge Kasmiro in the early part of March. The injured pawhersker (Harian) made up his mind to discover who had pawhed the goods with him. Investigation developed the fact that Frederick Levy, son of Kark Levy, pawnbroker No. 1, and a friend of his named James Hoagland, were the parties. Young Levy and Hoagland were arrested by betectives Lyons and King yesterday and arranged before Judge Murray. Levy Sr. del not wish to make any complaint, but wanted to compromise the case with Mr. narian. Both prisoners, however, were committed for examination by Judge Murray.

POOR MARKSMEN.

Burgiars effected an entrance luto the residence of Mr. Charles Berking, corner of South Orange avenue and Fairmount avenue, Newark. One of them opened the door of Mr. Berking's sleeping apartment. The latter was awake at the time and the burglar fled. Mr. Berking snatched a revolver he had handy and reached the window in time to see the burglar escaping with the window in time to see the burgiar escaping with a confederate. He fired his revolver twice, but neither shot took effect. A private watchman in the neighborhood saw the two men scaling a folce, fired at and missed them, and so they escaped. Upon examination it was found that they had carried off all the silverware and had feasted themselves in the pantry. The silverware was found, subsequently, in a vacant lot near by. Mr. Berking believes he can recognize the burgiar who opened his bedroom door. The outlaw had with him a dark lantern.

LAW SCHOOL COMMENCEMENTS.

The commencement of the Law School of the University of the City of New York will take place this

evening at the Academy of Music.

Charles O'Conor and Professor Theodore W. Dwight will deliver addresses at the commencement exercises of the Columbia Collego Law School, which will be held at the Academy of Music to-morrow (Wednesday)

THE FLOW OF GOLD.

EFFECT OF THE RUSSO-TURKISH WAR ON COM-MERCE AND THE SPECIE CURRENT.

to us by Mr. Wendell Phillips and is published at his request :-

The following communication has been forwarded There is war in Europe! The current of gold which a little while ago was setting toward our shores is turned back and we are exporting gold in large masses every day. Still business is reviving and our merchants are buoyant with hope. We expect, and without reason, to make money out of the troubles of our neighbors across the ocean. Would this be so if our banks were to-day on a gold basis and our financial method was thus a part of the European system ! banks were required to pay gold our business houses would be crippled, and instead of helping us this European war would complete our ruin. The fact that our currency is non-exportable and that our banks are to-day. The advantage of such monetary independence of other nations was very clearly shown at the time of the great financial crisis in England in 1866, when hundreds of what had been considered the strongest business houses were rulued and widespread distress prevailed. It will be remembered that all through that terrible financial crisis, our currency being a nonexportable one and entirely independent of that of Europe, our domestic operations suffered no inconvenience from the trouble abroad. We were able to ship gold to England at a profit, and thus to contribute largely to the safety of the Bank of England itself. Now, again, we have another striking illustration of this same law in the effect which the prezent war in Europe is having upon the business interests of this country. It must be apparent to every one that if at the present time our finances, were upon a gold besis the effect of the present war in Europe would be to disturb our finances to such an extent that the banks in self-defence and for their own safety would be oblighed to lessen largely or wholly windraw accommodations to their customers. This would derange ail of our business interests, making it necessary for our merchants to employ all their efforts to protect themselves from ruin. Instead of this we see them to-day free and untrammelled and able to take advantages of every opportunity for making money offered them by their less fortunate neighbors across the water. Does not this show that there is safety and profit in a currency not hable to be affected by the financeal movements of other nations? Let the clamorers for coid as the only legal tender compare our experience in 1856 and to-day with the disaster and embarrassment we should have self then and now if our banks had been on a gold basis, and in face of such lacts let them deny if they can that the safety and profit of a irregly defor nation like ours consists in avoiding entangling monotary alliances with other actions. Under the old gold system business was often interrupted, and to the extent of panic, whenever England had occasion to call on us for gold. But twenty or thirty years ago our foreign indebtedness was comparatively nothing to what it is all the present time. I not the same oasis now the hard self-the first of the contrast their such contrast their such contrast their such contrasts. In avoiding entangling monotary through the present time. I not the same oasis now the hard self-their contrasts the contrast their such contrasts in avoiding entangling of the such the first server the contrast their such the first server the contrast their such the first server the contrast their such contrasts. In a contrast the contrast of the contrast the contrast of the contrast the contrast of the contrast of the contrast the contrast of the contrast of the contras gold basis the effect of the present war in Europe would be to disturb our finances to such an extent that the banks in self-defence and for their own safety

against loreign financial disturbance. While it admits of boing increased or reduced with the demands of trade, its weakness is the dishonored legal tenders. Once let these be honored by the government and the banks require but little gold, leaving that in one mass in the hands of the government, which needs it most. The present reduction of our currency is made at too great loss and cost to the whole trading community. This is no time for hazardous experiments or for prolonged wrangling over theories. The course we propose—that is, for the government to simply redeem its legal tenders and leave everything else as it stands—does not commit any party to any polacy. While it satisfies the advocates of a gold basis by moving one step in their direction, it at the same time avoids offence to the greenback party by leaving the whole question still open for final settlement by the people.

Boston, May 10, 1877.

H. M. BEARCE.

THE BREAD WINNERS.

MASS MEETING AT THE COOPER INSTITUTE. There was what was called a mass meeting of the Bread Winner's League" in the large hall of the Cooper Institute last night, but the "bread winners" managed to be too busy to attend, and out of an organization numbering over fifteen hundred, not more than two hundred persons were present. meeting was called to order by Mr. Hanlon, the chairman of the Committee of Arrange-Hanlon, the chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, who announced a wide range of subjects for the consideration of the meeting, from finding work for the idio to projecting the commercial supremacy of New York. Mr. Denis Macmahon was made chairman of the meeting, and a long array of vice presidents and secretaries was then announced. Mr. Miscrahon, who is a lawyer not without some local fame, made an elaborate speech, in which he handled the national banks, railroad subsidies and "other evils" without gloves, and advocating a transcontinental railway, and a railway from the lakes to the Gull, to be built by the general government by day's labor, in order to furnish work for the idle. It was the duty of all governments, Mr. Macmahon contended, to provide its citizens with the opportunity to earn a livelihood, and these opportunities he would have the government supply by the undertaking of great public works. A series of resolutions alvocating State nead-emies to educate people to hold office; national improvements to be paid for with hational funds; government control of the railroads, opposing all subsidies; avocating the use of greenbacks only, and approving of President Hayes Southern policy were then read. Subsequently speeches were made by Theodore E Tomitison and M. J. A. McCaffrey, and the bread winners went home grumbling because so many of their number had forgotten the mass meeting at the Cooper Institute. ments, who announced a wide range of subjects for the

THE BROOKLYN FIRE.

INSURANCE ON BUILDINGS AND MACHINERY. The following is a list of insurance policies held on buildings and machinery destroyed by the fire at the linseed oil works of Campbill & Thayer, Front and

ater streets, Brooklyn, or	a Sunday last:
ondon Assurance. \$2,434	New Hampshire \$2,5
he Sun 2,434	St. Joseph's 2,4
merican, Philadel'a 5,019	The Pennsylvania 5,0
merican, of Newark 2,377	Newark Mutual 2,3
ancashire 2,5.5	Firemen's 2,5
he Relief 2,500	State of Pennsylv'a. 1.5
ne Etna, Hartford, 6,665	The Sterling 3.7
. Co. of N. America 7,142	The Resolute 6,2
echanics and Trad-	Royal, England 6,5
era' 2 500	N. Y. Fire Insurance
ommercial 5,111	Company 1.0
ancashire, Pa 2,500	Eagle 7,6
iverpool. London	Williamsburg City., 4.1
and Globe 33,000	
	Northwestern 4,1
mpire City 2,555	Hoffman 2,6
curity 2,555	Atlas of Hartford 2,5
ontank 2 500	N. Y Firemonia 9 5

Grand tota[.....\$139,285 THE BABBITT EMBEZZLEMENT.

Thomas R. Lewis, who is charged with being implicated in the immense embezziement from Benjamin F. Babbitt and who was formerly a bookkeeper in his yesterday, it being generally understood that he would be arraigned for trial. He was not, nowever, brought to the bar, not being reasy to plead. It was stated that Lewis purposes to make some discounres that will shed some light as to the disposition of the large sums of money which were stolen. Lewis was sent back to the Tombs.

THE METROPOLITAN ART MUSEUM.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE CORPORATION AND REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS-GENERAL CES-

NOLA RECEIVES WELL MEDITED HONORS. A number of the more prominent supporters of the Metropolitan Museum of Art assembled last night in the gallery of that excellent institution to listen to the reading of the seventh annual report of the directors. Mr. Taylor Johnson occupied the chair and conducted the business of the meeting, which seemed to consist merely in listening to the reading of the directors' report of what had been accomplished during the year and approving it. As soon os this business was disposed of the new executive was bailoted for, with the result of re-electing unanimously the old directors and trusteen. After addressing a few words of thanks to the meeting for the honor done him in re-electing him to the Presidency of the institution, Mr. Johnson introduced the distinguished discoverer, General Cesnola, who was warmly received by the meeting. The General gave a short account of the finding of the Curium treasure. He also took occasion to introduce Mr. Boker, our late Minister to Constantinopie, to whose Mr. Boker, in reply to a request from the Chair, made a lew remarks in reference to discoveries in Cyprus, and while praising the tenacity and energy displayed by General Cesnola took occasion to refer to the supposed discovery of Priam's treasure by Dr. Schleimann, in which he hesitate to express his opinion that the treasure never belonged to Priam. He stated that no had made several requests to Dr. Schleimann to be allowed to examine some of the gold objects of the supposed Priam treasure, but for some unexplained reason the request was refused. General Cesnola informed the meeting that he had been authorized at one time by Dr. Schleimann to offer l'riam's treasure to the Metropolitan Art Museum for the sum of £24,000 pounds sterling, but this authorization was alterward withdrawn.

THE ANNUAL REPORT.

The trustees have great satisfaction in reviewing the progress of the institution during the past year. Founded with intent that it should become an educational museum, it has already entered on its functions with great and widely spreading influences. The first institution of its kind in America, it was necessary to expect that its progress would be slow and that many years would elapse before it could acquire that hold on the people which would lead them to regard it as an important addition to the educational systems of the State and country. The trustees desire to make prominent the educational importance of the institution. History may be studied in books, but the lessons of history can never be so well learned as when illustrated by the works of the men and the nations who made history. All the reading which a young artisan might do in the study of his trade, would not avail to make him a successful workman in wood or in metal until be had studied examples of the work itself, nor will be ordinarily progress in any department of work beyond the most simple utilitarianism until the study of illustrations of high art in his trade has shown him that the great object to be attained is the union of the beautiful with the useful, and that it is quite as easy and far more profitable to make his work artistic. The collections of the Museum of Art are therefore of the utimost importance to the artisans of this country. Their influence is already felt, although they are but few. The carasst examination given to them on free days by men of the working classes is one of the most gratifying indications of their usefulness.

A Lierkal folicy. history can never be so well learned as when illus-

earmest examination given to them on iree days by men of the working classes is one of the most gratifying indications of their usefulness.

A Linkal Policy.

It is with great satisfaction that the trustees have witnessed, as one of the marked influences of the Metropolitian hisseum of Art, the stablishment in other large cities of similar museums, whose local and spreading educational power will have tast effect on communities and country. Recognizing the maniest destre of the people to receive these influences, the trustees have approved a plan, to be hereafter carried out, of leading for exhibition in different cities seelections from the cabinets of the museum, in order that art education may be diffused among those of the people who have not the ability or opportunity to visit the metropolis. By this plan, when issable, the beneficial effects of the institution will be spread more widely among a people, who, by their existing systems of schools and cacdemies, are eminently fitted to appreciate and be instructed by exhibitions of the works of art of their fellow men in countries and times less favored.

The centennial year was marked by a special exhibition of works of art, for the joint benefit of the Museum and the National Academy of Design, under the direction of a committee of gentlemen, who very kindly took charge of it.

After the close of the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia the trustees made an arrangement with Signor Alessandro Castellant, of Rome, to borrow his collections of ancient, mediaval and modern art for exhibition here. The arrangement included a piedge on the part of the trustees that they would enleavor to raise funds for the purchase of these collections. This collection, and also to become acquainted with the ceramic work of traje in the interesting works of Greek and Greeo-Italian art, which enrien the collection, and also to become acquainted with the ceramic work of Italy in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, very few examples of which had before reached America. The coll seum will have reason to be quite content with its situations of this department of ceramic art. It is known to the members of the institution that after bringing to this country the collection of Cypriote antiquities, purchased by the Museum in 1873, and assisting in its temporary arrangement in the present building, General di Cesnola returned to Cyprus, resuming the duties of the United States Consulate, and occupying himself with further explorations in the Island. General di Cesnola lost none of his interest in the Museum, and from time to time communicated to the trustees the progress and results of his work. In the course of 1874 he offered to the Museum a fine collection of gold objects and gems, the entire results in that description of his excavations up to that time. These consisted of lingar and carrings, bracelets and a variety of ornamented objects, of Phonician and early Greek workmanship, including many articles of very great beauty and importance, numbering altogether, by catalogue, 225 objects. The Museum being without funes, the President advanced the amount for the purchase of this collection and it was forwarded to America and has been received during the past year and the cost repaid. These objects are now arranged in the same room with the Curium treasures.

A RELIC BONANZA.

Meantime General di Cesnola, continuing his explorations, made, at the site of ancient Curium, the

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A RELIC BONANZA.

Meantime General di Cesnola, continuing his explorations, made, at the site of ancient Curium, the most interesting and important discovery of ancient art treasures which has been effected in modern times. On the site of a tempte in that runed city and object is the property of the control of th

response to the appeal was instantaneous. Within a few days the sum of \$40,000 was pledged by the patrons of art, ladies who are known as lovers of art leading the subscription lists, and an agreement for the pur-chase was made with General di Cesnola by Atlantic

siegraph.

The hearty devotion of the explorer to the museum cannot be better shown than by quoting the last telegram, in the brief series by which the negotiation was comploted:—"All right! three hearty cheers for our dear New York Museum."

dear New York Museum."

The trustees record here their thanks to the indies and gentlemen who so generously contributed to the purchase of these treasures. It is to their liberality that the American people owe the possession of those objects, exceedingly beautiful, but more important because they exhibit a history of art manufactures, the work of the Phanicians who assisted Solomon, and of their ancestors and descendants during a period of a thousand years, and of the Greeks, concerning whom the extant Greek historians have written only traditions.

traditions.

THE ENYANT VARE,
The trustees have great pleasure in stating that the Bryant memorial vase has been placed in the museum as a permanent deposit by the honored and venerable poet and parriot to whose intustious memory it is consecrated, and to whom it was presented on his eightieth birthday by a large number of our enizans, who desired to make a fitting memorial, in a work of American art, to this great American poet and lover of art.

Superiptions to made, bare merrere	Wit, 1100 Lis
Annual subscriptions	4,245 00
Centennial Loan Exhibition \$15,920 66	
Exhibitions, entrance money 1,893 75	
Castellant Loan Exhibition, en-	
trance money 1,865 25	
Sales of catalogues, museum 1,013 00	
Sales of catalogues, Castellani	
Loan Collection 542 55	
Sale of ctchings	
Sale of photographs 150 15	
Said of huotographs	
manufacture manufacture manufacture and	21,416 43
Department of Public Parks, ac-	
count of appropriation, 1876\$14,215 05	
Department of Papito Parks, ac-	
count of appropriation, 1877 2,661 86	
	16,876 91
	-
Receipts for the year	\$100,059 77
The expenditures have been as follows	
Rent \$6,060 67	
General expenses 8,907 08	
Salaries 2,600 00	
Fire insurance 1,575 13	
Gas and coal 614 50	
Printing, catalogues, photo-	
graphs, stationery, &c 747 03	
Alterations and repairs 753 01	
	\$24,644 97
Bills payable	16,000 00
Interest	997 19
Cespoia collection	4,082 80
General di Cesnola, paid on ac-	1002 00
denotes at comount para on ac-	

Showcases Signor A. Castellani, paid on his account... Cash on hand May I, 1877

Total ... \$390,718 74
Paid for paintings, drawings, &c \$145,494 74
Works of art, donations 73,425 59
Cesnola collections (\$21,074 26
gold still due) 115,833 04
Kensington reproductions 3,100 76
Etchings 3,218 39
Showcases 9,315 67
Furniture 1,417 84
\$551,895 94 | \$951,895 94 | \$951,895 94 | \$951,895 94 | \$951,895 94 | \$951,895 94 | \$951,895 94 | \$951,895 95 | \$951,895 95 | \$951,895 95 | \$951,895 95 | \$951,895 95 | \$951,895 95 | \$951,895 95 | \$951,895 95 | \$951,895 95 | \$951,895 95 | \$951,895 95 | \$951,895 95 | \$951,895 95 | \$951,895 95 | \$951,895 95 | \$951,895 95 | \$951,895 95 | \$951,895 95 | \$951,895 95 | \$951,895 95 | \$951,895 95 | \$951,895 95 | \$951,895 95 | \$951,895 95 | \$951,895 95 | \$951,895 95 | \$951,895 95 | \$951,895 95 | \$951,895 95 | \$951,895 95 | \$951,895 95 | \$951,895 95 | \$951,895 95 | \$951,895 95 | \$951,895 95 | \$951,895 95 | \$951,895 95 | \$951,895 95 | \$951,895 95 | \$951,895 95 | \$951,895 95 | \$951,895 95 | \$951,895 95 | \$951,895 95 | \$951,895 95 | \$951,895 95 | \$951,895 95 | \$951,895 95 | \$951,895 95 | \$951,895 95 | \$951,895 95 | \$951,895 95 | \$951,895 95 | \$951,895 95 | \$951,895 95 | \$951,895 95 | \$951,895 95 | \$951,895 95 | \$951,895 95 | \$951,895 95 | \$951,895 95 | \$951,895 95 | \$951,895 95 | \$951,895 95 | \$951,895 95 | \$951,895 95 | \$951,895 95 | \$951,895 95 | \$951,895 95 | \$951,895 95 | \$951,895 95 | \$951,895 95 | \$951,895 95 | \$951,895 95 | \$951,895 95 | \$951,895 95 | \$951,895 95 | \$951,895 95 | \$951,895 95 | \$951,895 95 | \$951,895 95 | \$951,895 95 | \$951,895 95 | \$951,895 95 | \$951,895 95 | \$951,895 95 | \$951,895 95 | \$951,895 95 | \$951,895 95 | \$951,895 95 | \$951,895 95 | \$951,895 95 | \$951,895 95 | \$951,895 95 | \$951,895 95 | \$951,895 95 | \$951,895 95 | \$951,895 95 | \$951,895 95 | \$951,895 95 | \$951,895 95 | \$951,895 95 | \$951,895 95 | \$951,895 95 | \$951,895 95 | \$951,895 95 | \$951,895 95 | \$951,895 95 | \$951,895 95 | \$951,895 95 | \$951,895 95 | \$951,895 95 | \$951,895 95 | \$951,895 95 | \$951,895 95 | \$951,895 95 | \$951,895 95 | \$951,895 95 | \$951,895 95 | \$951,895 95 | \$951,895 95 | \$951,895 95 | \$951,895 95 | \$951,895 95 | \$951,895 95 | \$951,895 95 | \$951,895 95 | \$951,895 95 | \$951,895 95 | \$951,895 95 | \$951,895 95 | \$951,895 95 | \$951,895 95 | \$951,895 95 | \$951,895 95 | \$951,895 95 | \$951,895 95 | \$951,895 95 | \$951,895 95 | \$951,895 95 |

REMARKABLE PICTURE SALES.

of the same magnitude; though a private collection has rarely produced so much. The forty days of the Stowe sale in August and September, 1848, produced £75,562, but this sum included the prices paid for china, plate, furniture, &c., as well as pictures. It was at this sale that the Chando's portrait of Shakespeare was purchased by Mr. Rodd for 355 guineas. The famous Rembrandt, "The Unmerciful Servant," was knocked down to Mr. Manson for 2,200 guineas. At the sale of Marshal Scult's collection in May, 1852, At the sale of Marshal Scult's collection in May, 1852, Murillo's "Conception of the Virgin" was purchased for the Louvre at £23 440. At the same time Titian's "Tribute Money" was bought for our own National Galiery for £4,500. The lotal sum realized was 1,477,8381, or nearly £60,000. At the sale of Lord Northwick's collection, at Thirlessione House, Cheltenham, August-September, 1850, 1,881 pictures were disposed of, realizing a gross total of £95,728. A Carlo Dolei fetched £2,010 and a Muriho £1,400. A sale of much interest was that of harles Dickeus collection of pictures (July, 1870), which teitched nearly £8,000. Frith's "Dolly Varden," painted by the artist when young, and sold then, it was said, for £40, brought 1,000 guineas, and the portrait of the novelist by Maclise 660 guineas.

NEW YORK LAW INSTITUTE.

At the annual election of the New York Law Institute, held in the library rooms yesterday, the follow-First Vice President, Charles Tracy; Second Vice President, Samuel Biatchiord; Third Vice President, Joseph H. Choate: Treasurer, Cornellus Van Sant voord; Recording Secretary, Joseph S. Bosworth; Corresponding Secretary, Benjamin D. Silliman; Librarian and Assistant Treasurer, Aaron J. Vander

CUSTOM HOUSE INVESTIGATION.

THE CLAIMS OF THE NAVAL OFFICE ON THE SCORE OF ECONOMY-AN INTERESTING COR-RESPONDENCE.

Mr. John Jay, the chairman, opened the proceedings of the Custom House Commission yesterday by read-

ing the following correspondence:—
"The attention of the commission having been called to a Washington letter in a morning paper, entitled 'Custom House Discoveries,' which contains inaccurate statements and suggestions togening the actions of the commission and unjustly reflecting upon the Collector of the Port, the editors of the New York papers are respectfully requested to avoid the inserlon of unauthorized statements touching the action and views of the commission, for the reason that such publications are calculated to mislead the public and to increase the difficulties of the investigation.

Several witnesses were then examined. Amonthem were Colonel Silas W. Burt, Special Deputy Naval Officer and Comptroller, who testified that the errors discovered in liquidation of vessels and entries by the Naval Office have amounted to about \$1,500,000 per amoun in favor of the government. The principal business of the day was the passing of the following correspondence between the commission and Collector Arthur:—

correspondence between the commission and Collector Arthur:—

Collington's Office, May 14, 1877.

Hon. John Jay, Chairman;—

Sir.—The telegram in this morning's Tribute from Washington is so entirely fabe in its statements and insimutations that I must ask your attention to it. The destarch says:—"the names of mon wife carry on business in the import part of New York city and are not even known to the officers in charge of a flairs at the Custom House are on these rolls at \$2,000 a year. A noted position in charge of an Gorgonishic house receives the same antinal sum for doing nothing. A certain lawyer boids a premiumin position and law and one or his law clorks on the roll at \$1,250 a year. These assertions are absolutely unitue, and I request you to inform me if any evidence to warrant them has come to your knowledge. The other allegations of the signatch concerning myself, my conduct, and wishes and your action with reference to me are, as you know utterly laise, but having found a place in a widery circulated journal I should be gratified if you would state whether anything has occurred which in any degree justifies them. I trust, sir, that you will not deen it improper to take note of this matter, and if, as I benieve, the Technic has been imposed upon by these who are excapted in a systematic attempt to misropresent all that occurs in concetion with your commission and its action. I know that you will state my indignation. I am, very respectfully, your boddlent servant.

C. A. Alt CHUR, Collector. To this letter the Commission replies as follows:

To the Hon, C. A. Aurstru, Collector of the Port of Ne

To the Hon, C. A. Arraum Collector of the Port of New York;—
In reply to your note of fedday addressed to the commission, blave to say in their behalf that their strengthen is called this morning to the telegram from Washington to wirely you refer, and the following minute was thereamon made by the commission. Here follows the request to editors.) In answer to your question tenthing the charge emission day of the charge of the department of the department of the department of the department of the fedded of t

A TERRIBLE FATE.

While walking through the upper archway, or tunnel, at Sing Sing Prison, yesterday foreucon, Mary Me-Caffrey, a woman of middle age, was struck and instantly killed by the lecomotive of an express train on the Hudson River Railroad. She had been visiting her son, a convict in the prison, and, becoming con-tused by the noise of the aptroaching train, atepped immediately in front of it and was nursed with terrific force against the rocky side of the archway. Deceased resided at No. 337 Washington street, in this city.

OUR COMPLAINT BOOK.

[Norg.-Latters intended for this column must be accompanied by the writer's full name and address to insure attention. Complainants who are unwilling to comply with this role simply waste time in writing .-Ep. HERALD.]

ADVERTISE YOURSELVES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD :-

like thousands of other young men often feet that I should go to church or to a meeting of some kind to should go to church or to a meeting of nome kind it spend an evening, but do not know where to go. Theatres and all places of amusements I notice advertised in your valuable paper. Now, why would is not be well for the Young sien's Christian Association to advertise their places of meeting, when and where they meet, that young men, strangers, perhaps, from the country, need not be obliged to sit around a hotel office all the evening, or perhaps be induced out by a Stranger to take the step toward their run? By inserting this it may be the means of cheating our penticenturies of poor house out of one victim at le ist, and perhaps thousands.

A SPILANGER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD;-I was yesterday a passenger on the Eric Ralicoad from Buffalo to this city. During the journey the drinking water, with its attached cup, was repeatedly used for toilet purposes, those accompanied by chilaren especially making a tree use of it; one lady even went so far as to dip a hair brush into the water to smooth nor child's hair. This is not a pleasant state smooth nor child's hair. This is not a pleasant state of things, and I would suggest as a remedy that every car, or at least train of cars, be provided with a small closet in which the use of water, soap and towel may be had on payment of a small fee; they might be placed in the care of the brakemen. There is abother point which I think requires attention. In some of our railroad cars the task containing the drinking water is placed in the accommodation closet, and it sometimes happens there is no lid, or an ill fitting one at best, to it. The tendency of water to absorb poison-ous gases is well known, and it does not require a great-stretch of magination to suppose a case of typhosit to result from the use of such water. The warm weather may be expected shortly, a time when cool, wholesome water is a great boon to the traveller, and I trust by the medium of your excellent "Complain Column" something may be done to insure it.

WATER DRINKER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-Ob, those horrid old iron ambulances! Cannot the nuisance be mitigated? As one who has to sleep in the forenoon, how often have I been awakened by those stringed astroments—cow bells, "jangled, harsh and out of tune!" And how impossible it is to get into a refreshing slumber after so rude an awakening. MATHIAS KAUT,

GOOD FOR THE "COMPLAINT BOOK."

To the Editor of the Herald:—
Please allowing to thank you for publishing in your "Complaint Book" my communication addressed to you some time since in relation to the condition of Kingsbridge road. It has had the desired effect, as the road is now being rapidly put in snape. I feel sure you will receive not only the thanks from property owners and residents, but all who have to drive over the road.

J. H. H.

BALL PLAYING IN THE STREETS. TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD :-

One of the most positive evils in New York is ball playing in the streets of this city. One of its results this day caused a valuable mare to run away, injuring herself badly and breaking the buggy to pieces, in Seventh avenue, between Twenty-first and Twenty-second streets. It was fortunate that no person was injured. The police certainly ought to break it up. A SUFFERER.

what has been done with the clock on the New York side of the Fulton ferry? Last night, on paying my fare of one cent, I was told it was two; there being no clock to refer to, I of course paid, and on ascertaining directly after, I found it wanted one minute to the half hour. F. T. B.

FULTON FERRY FARES.

To THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-

BASEBALL FOR WORKING BOYS. TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-Give the boys a show for exercise. Why can't the

city have a baseball ground for working boys? HUNDREDS OF BOYS.

DANGEROUS SIGNS.

To the Epitor of the Herald:were appointed inspectors of signs of the insecurity of a large number of signs, which are fastened on the a large number of signs, which are fastened on the edges of house tops—some of which protrude a number of feet over the stoop line? I myself witnessed the failing of a sign c: a very stormy day last summer, which fortunately enough did no further damage than being broken into splinters. And now that we are approaching summer, with its furious storms, it would be well to examine the condition of a few signs.

SUGGESTION.

A BLOCKADE ON FIFTH AVENUE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-I would like to complain against the owner of fourteen or fifteen cases kept piled up on the sidewalk and these cases have been in juli view of ing the avenue.

A PERTINENT INQUIRY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD!-In November last La Favorita Bramatic Association of Hariem gave a benefit, estensibly for the Brooklyn sufferers, which was well attended, many tickets having been sold. It was publicly announced at a following entertainment that \$150 had been cleared and would be sent to Brooklyn as soon as possible. Ac-cording to the published statement by Mayor schree-der this has not been done. What has become of the money?

DISCOURTESY ON THE MORRISANIA BOATS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-Will you kindly suggest to some of the gentlemen (?) who daily occupy seats in the space outside the ladiecabin and in front of the stairway, up and down which ladles must go, to really read their papers, or in the absence of papers to take a nap? They are evidently so weak iniaded, so empty-headed, that home reflec-tions, business, art, science and literature have no en-tertainment within. Every woman or girl who is already in occopation of the cabin or enters the beat from intermediate landings is subjected to a surveil-lance oppressive and requisive. The most objection-able parties are middle-aged men, who seem to be married, and should evice, not a fair sense of the pro-prieties, at least a little pointe indifference toward wo-men who have not any desire for their attentions or admiration. MODESTY.

INTEREST ON TAX ARREARS. TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-

Having paid taxes on February 26 for the year 1876, I find that the interest is charged at the rate of twelve per cent from October 13, 1876. Several days ago I saw in the HERALD a notice issued by Comptroller Kelly that the interest on taxes which are paid before Kelly that the luterest on taxes which are paid before the 15th of this mouth will be soven per cent, and after the 15th will be twelve per cent, but as it is I have already been charged with I welve per cent. On inquiring at the office they told me that the seven per cent arrangement was not alluding to the taxes of 1876, but to the years previous. Now, would it not be well for taxpayers to let their taxes run in arrears for two years or so, and then pay seven per cent?

1.0UIS C. WARNER

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-Years gone by, when all commodities of life were

not so cheap as now, we housekeepers obtained good and trusty servants at from \$5 to \$10 a month at most, Why should we continue to be imposed upon by servants any longer by paying them from \$18 to \$25 a month? Mechanics' wages of all kinds have been reduced from \$4 50 to \$250 a day, and yet the domestics demand the most extortionate wages. Is this right? No. Let citizens at once act. Why should we rejoice at the reduction of mechanics' wages and still tolerate the impudent demand of domestic servants? "Let us be up and doing." JUSTIFIA.

To THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-

Is it not a great shame that so many shade trees die every year by being girdled as they pass through the sidewalk? It those owning the premises on which they grow will not care for them by keeping their roots clear, why not give some one authority to cut away the stone, and thus prevent for the future such a display of le-fless tranks as now may be seen in many parts of the city?

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

IS A CLERK A SLAVE? TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD :-

I noticed in your issue of the 8th inst. a complaint of an employe of the wholesale and retail book trade. I would like to make a similar complaint in regard to the wholesale and jobbing dry goods houses, which I hope will gain the hearty approval of all dry goods hope will gain the hearty approval of all dry goods clerks. Some dry goods houses close up at half-past five every evening and three o'clock Saturday, and we frequently have to stay until seven and half-past seven o'clock to wait until our employers while their letters, and as we have up town we cannot get the necessaries of life until eight or half-past eight, and by the time we get through it is time to retire. We did not complain in the busy season, but now we do. A CLERK.